## PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS

Bridge problem No. 126, which followed on the heels of Harry Boardman's eight carder, seems to have put the finishing touches on the job of knocking out the cracks, who will, however, have the consolation of knowing that they will start the next honor list all square, with none of the experts left. J. W. Cromwell, Jr., of Washington is the only survivor from the last scrap between the composers and the solvers.

No. 126 was guessed correctly by several persons to be one of Prof. Wertenbaker's, and it is in his happiest vein, just difficult enough to rejoice the soul of the solver who finally gets it right and going to come out ahead of all but the most careful, as the trap in it is calculated to

catch almost any one.

The only sound opening is for Z to start with the seven of spaces, and the best defence for A is to hold up the ace, or he will make both the nine and eight good for tricks in Ys hand. Y plays the four and B follows suit. Z then comes along with a club and three variations immediately arise, according to which of his three clubs A plays second hand.

1. If A plays the deuce of clubs Y plays

the trey and B discards either a space or a the trey and B discards either a spade or a diamond. Z thereupon leads another club, and A must play his ace, B discarding spade or diamond as before, in order to keep his hearts. If A now leads the ace of spades and follows it with the deuce of hearts B's discard must give Z the remaining tricks. If A holds on to his ace of spades and heads the heart Z wins whatever B plays and puts B in with a diamond, so that B must lead into the tenace in hearts and the ace of spades dies.

dies.

2. If A plays the seven of clubs to the second trick Y plays the king and leads a heart. Z wins whatever B plays and puts A into the lead with a club, forcing him to give Y a trick in one of the black suits

3. If A puts the ace of clubs on the second trick the spade lead is obviously fatal, so he must lead a heart or a club. If he tries the heart Z wins B's play and leads his remaining club. If A puts the seven on this time Y makes two clubs and a spade. If A plays the deuce of clubs Y passes and R is forced to discard a spade or a dia-If A plays the deuce of clubs Y passes and B is forced to discard a spade or a dia-mond, whichever he has left at this stage. This enables Z to put B in by leading the diamond, making two more heart tricks

on B's next lead.

If A leads the deuce of clubs after putting the ace on the second trick Y plays the king and leads a heart and again B's discard breaks up his defence, because the lead of a diamond from Z will force B to lead back into the same oid major tenace Strange to say, the majority of those who

strange to say, the majority of those who got the first trick right assumed that A must play his ace of clubs on the second trick, and gave no analysis of the play should A play the deuce or the seven. Others again gave the play of the ace and the seven second hand, but did not give the play if A ducked altogether by playing the deuce of clubs, which the composer the deuce of clubs, which the composer regards as the most important variation.

Those who failed in this respect cannot be credited with correct answers, because be credited with correct answers, because the whole problem is practically to meet each of these three variations open to A, and, as pointed out in The Sun on June 11, every important variation must be covered when it requires a different line of attack to meet it. Leaving the lead with Z on the second trick seems to have escaped the attention of many solvers who ought to know better.

Among the false solutions after the correct lead of the spade, next to putting up the ace of spades second hand, the most common was to make Y win the spade trick if A passed, so as to lead hearts

moel common was to make Y win the spade trick if A passed, so as to lead hearts to the tenace. But if Z wins the heart eight with the jack he must lead the ace while he is in or lose it. This permits A to be a club and when Z leads a club. A win put on the ace and lead the seven if Y has also let go a club. This compele Y to lead up to A's major tenace in spades.

Some made Y win the first spade trick if A passed it and return a spade instead

if A passed it and return a spade instead of a heart, but that is giving the trick away. Some made A and Y pass the first trick, a spade, but made Y return a spade

trick, a spade, but made Y return a spade to A after winning the seven of clubs with the king, but if Z has the club six or five A will put him in.

If Y wins the first spade trick and returns a heart and Z does not make his two heart tricks then but leads a club A plays the ace of clubs and leads the seven and Y makes two club tricks but the ace of hearts dies and Y is compelled to give A two spade tricks.

A very common but false solution was to make Z start with the club instead of the spade. The defence to this is for A to put on the ace and lead the deuce. If Y lets Z win the trick Z is forced to lead one of his red suits up to B or give A

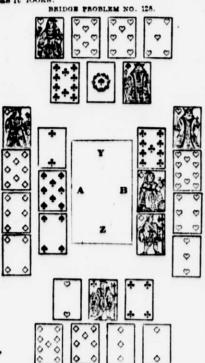
If Y lets Z win the trick Z is forced to lead one of his red suits up to B or give A tricks with the ace of spades and the seven of clubs. If Y wins the second trick with the king of clubs instead of letting it go up to Z he must lead a heart and B makes two more tricks, having discarded a spade on the club leads.

An original lead of either of the red suits from Z's hand is clearly fatal, as it either establishes a heart in B's hand or gives him two tricks in diamonds.

or gives him two tricks in diamonds. The beauty of this problem is that the original lead is intended to be pretty plain, and one imagines that there is therefore no difficulty in finding the solution, yet the following are the only one that got it right in its three principal. ones that got it right in its three principal

James Hunter, D. A. W., Henry Andre-James Hunter. D. A. W., Henry Andresen, Charles M. Root, Frank Roy, J. W. Cromwell, Jr., William H. Haynes, Walker McMartin, Marion L. Clark, J. Warren Merrill, J. G. Walsh, W. A. Bulkley, R. C. S., H. C. Root and S. K.

Here is an interesting position, the solution of which may not be as easy as it looks:



ricks against any defence open to A and B. How do they get them?

AS TO BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 125.

without discovering the defence that would defeat it.

One curious fact was that several corre-

One curious fact was that several correspondents got the first trick right, opening with the eight of spades, trumping it with the queen and playing the six of trumps from Y's hand, but they could not get the rest of the play to fit. One or two started by declaring that six tricks were impossible and then proceeded to prove it by giving the very opening that the Finish of a Running Track.

Bridge problem No. 126, which followed

Altogether 216 letters were received in answer to this problem, many of the writers simply giving it up and others saying that there were not six tricks in it. others again thought it easy, and it was—the way they did it. H. E. W. of Spring-field. Mass. many times on The Sun's honor lists, contented himself with a postal card saying: "Nothing doing on No. 125."

Of the three experts for whom every composer was gunning and who had survived every test until No. 125 came along J. W. Cromwell, Jr., of Washington alone remains. He is a teacher of German and mathematics in the high school and holds the degrees of B. A. and M. A. from Dartmouth. J. Warren Merrill of



J. W. CROMWELL, JR.

Boston picked the spade five as the correct opening and made it win out in about twenty variations, but missed the proper defence. Arthur L. Brown of Livingston. defence. Arthur L. Brown of Livingston, Mon., the third expert, was not heard from at all.

(HESS ENDINGS.

The position shown in problem No. Petersburg in 1895, which Lasker simply because he had not time to find the right move to secure the draw. This was the conclusion of the actual

-K5 -QB4 ch Kt4

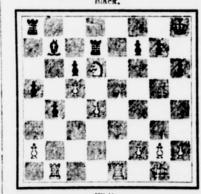
And white resigns because if B returns Be the black KtP advances to queen and wins. The correct move for white was P-Kt4.

and then if black played P-R5 white would play BxRP. If black takes the bishop the KtP advances and both sides Correct solutions from:
B. F. Willcox, Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Mate

Ho! Frank Horner and James Grant.

Here is a little study in looking ahead that should be instructive and interesting to the student

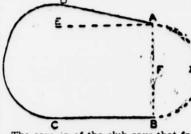
CHESS PROBLEM NO. 128 Black.



If you have the white men and the move your best play, apparently, is P-OR3, because if black replied with P-QR3, because it black replied with PxP you can play KtxB. After you have won that bishop what do you suppose nigh 'bout as much as he c'd 'tend to will be black's scheme to get even and tryin' to keep 'em onto the broad an' how do you purpose meeting it?

SOME CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A correspondent writes that while THE SUN is on the job helping army officers out of their difficulties with gears for disappearing gun carriages he would like a litt in a little curveying problem that is up to him to solve. Here it is: An athletic club has started to lay out a quarter mile running track, whose measurement should be accurate enough to guarantee that any records made on it shall stand. That part of the curb which is shown in heavy lines is finished. The part shown by the dotted lines from A through X to B is yet to be laid out.



The captain of the club says that from A to B ought to be a nice easy curve of some sort, probably a semicircle, with its centre somewhere about F. The president of the club says that if it were a semicircle the straight from A to D would not be tangent to it, and that this straight ought to run a little beyond A. The engineer thinks that the first thing to do is to find how much more curb is needed and then to get it in place.

The part already laid out accounts for 904.9 feet of the quarter mile required. The distance A-B is 293.76 feet and D-A is inclined 8° 40' to C-B. That is, if A-E be drawn parallel to B-C the angle D A E is 8° 40' and A-B is perpendicular to bisector of the angle D A E. Required to lay out the curb or border for the part A X B, so as to complete the exact distance for the quarter mile running track, using the easiest possible curve.

## How Chinese Trap Eagles.

From the London Globe. Thousands of Chinese hunters trep wild eagles in Mongolia every year by the em ployment of tame eagles as decoys. They carry the tame eagles on their shoulders and when a likely locality is reached the arrange nets, within which are placed large

quantities of bait, usually small fish Operating lines are stretched to a distance of about 500 yards from the nets and when All the incorret solutions to bridge problem No. 125 which were accompanied by an extended analysis were sent to Harry Boardman for his personal inspection, it being hard to believe that a person should fill ten or twelve sheets of paper, as some did, with variations of an opening

#### **DETTER POKER** THAN STRENGTH

Revenge of Oliver Omstetter on His Brothers. Who Had Used Him III.

"'Most anything 't happens is liable fo' to 'mind a man o' what's writ about it into the Good Book," said old man Greenlaw, settling himself with a sigh of content and a fat cigar in his favorite seat by the window of his little saloon in Arkansas City.

Putting his feet on the window sill. he prepared himself for further elucidation of the thought he had just uttered by first eating that portion of the cigar which he had bitten off and then lighting the other portion very carefully. he had his tobacco well alight he continued between puffs:

"There's one o' them Adverbs o' Solo mon what says how things al'ays works together fo' good to'd them 't's God fearin' O' co'se that sin't altogether c'rect every time, but oncet in a while things does come out thataway, showin' how m'rac'lous true the Good Book is when it does turn out right.

"That there vap what just come in an took a bite o' red liquor to his own cheek not givin' a cuss if anybody elset was dry mebbe 'll have a bad quarter of a hour, as the Good Book says, when he goes to count his wad next time 'thouten he's too drunk to count. I done waited a hellova while fo' a chanst o' gettin' even with him an' I reckon I done got it this time.

"Twa'n't no such terrible thing neither. but it showed the moral depravity of Hank Furbush when he done passed a pewter dime on me fo' a short bit an' then swo' he never done it. I knowed it must 'a' been him bein's there wa'n't' nobody else into the gang what 'd 'a' did no such a low down trick an' I done been lavin' fo' him ever sincet. "Well, I seen my opportunity this time.

bein' 's he was half slewed, an' I reckon got that there dime back with legal int'rest." He chuckled pleasantly. "How much int'rest d' yo' get?" asked Jake Winterbottom with a wink at the

others who sat in the room. "Nine p' cent ," said the old man. "Bein' twas nine year ago he got the dime I

took out 1 p' cent. a year. Made just a dollar in all." "That there Good Book yo' all is al'ays a-talkin' on." said Jim Blaisdell with equivocal emphasis, "sho' does 'pear to be

bad debts as profitable as that." Old man Greenlaw straightened up in his chair and looked at Mr. Blaisdell Oliver Omstetter was takin' lessons f'm steadily and severely for a full minute, as if in doubt how to interpret his comment, and the others anxiously awaited an outburst of language. Blaisdell's face, however, was expressionless, and the old man

some useful if it tells vo' how to c'lect yo'

looked puzzled. Presently he said: "That there line o' conversation is perilous nigh to wrybald, if 'tain't blasphemious, Jim. 'Pears like yo' hadn't oughter be so triffin', but th' ain't no gre' profit into the transaction if yo' stop to c'nsider the wear an' tear on a man's mind fo' nine year, waitin' fo' a chanst o'

" 'Minds me o' the way Oliver Omstetter got even with his three brothers. Ola man Omstetter, his name was Ezra, he lived off to the west'ard o' Arkansas City thirty or forty mile, onto a plantation afo' the wah, an' he had the name o' bein' the hardest shell Baptis' there was into the hull State. Hadn't no use fo' the vanities o' worldly livin', an' aimed fo' to rise up his fambly 'cordin' to his own notions.

"Marm Omstetter, she sort o' pined away an' died soon arter Oliver was borned, her bein' o' the Methody p'suasion. an' not takin' to Ezra's ways none too kind. Consequent there wa'n't nobody but Ezra left fo' to give them fo' boys a mother's care, an' they done growed up some wild.

"There was some said the later they done ome into the fambly the wilder they was, long o' Marm Omstetter gettin' mo' an' mo' upsot over Ezra's ways as the years an rolled on. I dunno if that was the reason. but Oliver sho' did 'pear to be wilder 'n he Ethan, what was the next youngest, an' fee Abner wa'n't nigh as wild as Ethan, even if he were a year or so older, but he were c'nsid'able wilder 'n Aleck, what were the oldest o' the fo'. An' Aleck were a sho 'nough helivon on stilts.

narrer path, 'cordin' to the doctrines of the hard shells, but he done his damnedest. an' even then 't seems 'twa'n't no good. Never blamed him none. He'd lick the tar outen 'em every time he seen one on 'em round the place, bein' 's he knowed they'd oughter be licked fo' somepin', even if he didn't know what 'twas they done did.

"Just nachully the boys couldn't do

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nothin' mo' 'n to keep outen his way, THE INT-HOUTS BUILD AGAIN. get even by lickin' somebody else. If the old man 'd lick Aleck, him bein' the oldest, Aleck 'd lick one o' the others.

bein' 's Ezra were a pow'ful strong man, but they done the best they could fo' to An' every time Abner got licked he'd pass it along to Ethan, an' Ethan 'd take it out on Oliver.

"Hit sho' did 'pear to be some hard on Oliver, him ai'ays gettin' licked, no matter where it started, an' not havin' no means o' gettin' satisfaction, on'y by lickin' a nigger, bein's he didn't stand no show ag'in his pa or his older brothers, an' there wa'n't no denvin' but what he done got some Bitter. 'Peared not to have no nachul affection fo' his fambly whatsomever. An' he growed up that way.

"But o' co'se the others growed up too an' he didn't never get so he c'd lick none on 'em, them bein' all on 'em pow'ful strong men like their pa, an' good fighters like the old man 'd 'a' been if he hadn't been religious. Oliver used to say what the on'y way he seen o' doin' hisself justice was to wait till his pa got too old to fight an' then everlastingly wallop the life outen him. But onfort nately the old man died afo' he done lose his stren'th has some improvements over the first an' Oliver wep' bitter tears to the fun'ral. attempt.

"Well, just nachully, a'ter them Omstetter boys done lose their nachul protector an was lef fo to face the world side. From this one steps into a beam their pa cashed in his chips they was mo like a mess o' young hawks.

bein' the youngest was the one 't gen'ly got licked, but it didn't tame him none. an' 'peared like all 't he was livin' fo' was to get to be twenty-one, so 's 't he c'd get, to the ground floor bedroom, the bathroom his sheer o' th' old man's estate, an' then skin out. As 'twas he useter spend the most o' the time in town, not havin' no and beyond this the revolving wall and gre't affection fo' his home, like I was swinging door which close off the kitchen.

"Way it turned out, he couldn't 'a' did had been neglected, shameful, same as Aleck's an' Abner's an' Ethan's, long o' meal is placed upon it, the swinging door the old man bein' religious an' not never keepin' 'em close at home nigh 'bout at the same time, and in a moment one all the time. O' co'se growin' up into the end of the living room has assumed the State o' Arkansas, like they done, they done knowed somepin' 'bout draw poker Just nachully they done had to, but there wa'n't ne'er a one o' the fo' done knowed 'nough 'bout it fo' to set in with reel

But a'ter their pa done died, an' Oliver Omstetter done lef' his home, f'm time to time, with his heart a-ranklin', 'peared like there was a beneficial Providence what was plannin' fo' to get into the pilot house an' steer Oliver Omstette into a rich an' respected citizen. "Consequent, 'twa'n't no time afo

only of the best poker players there was in Arkansas City, on'y o' co'se there wa'n't no Arkansas City them days. They called it Napoleon then. But anyways it were the same place, on'y there wa'n't no such poker played here then as th' is now.

"If there had been I reckon Oliver mstetter wouldn't a lasted long, him

Omstetter wouldn't 'a' lasted long, him bein' a outsider, as yo' mought say, not livin' here. But even if there was a good game, like there sho' was, Oliver Omstetter 'peared to had mo' talent 'n beginners most gen'ly has, an' he hadn't been playin' long afo' he c'd hold his own.

"Then he kep' on playin' fo' a spell, till he was nigh 'bout the clickest player there was in town. 'Peared like he were a bo'n player. Then all of a suddent, the way he told me about it later on, he 'peared to see a gre't white light dead ahead.

"He says to me, he says, 'I knowed well enough what them brothers o' mine didn't know no mo' 'bout draw poker 'n all did afo' I come to town, an' me learnin' the game afo' them was plumb providential. There wa'n't no other way 't I c'd get even with 'em, bein' 's I couldn't never lick 'em, but a'ter I done learnt some o' the reel principles o' the grant a two foot space, provided with a slanting that the same some o' the reel principles o' the grant some o' the reel principles o' the grant same some o' the reel principles o' the grant space. didn't know no mo' 'bout draw poker 'n I did afo' I come to town, an' me learnin'

uck. Leastways, that was what they hunk, an' he never let on. On'y he o'tended to not care much 'bout playin', pecial when he were ahead, till he got 'em that worked up what they plaved along till Oliver had all the cash there was on the place, an' then they got playin' for niggers at a rigger a stack, an' long bout the eend o' the third day Oliver

had all the niggers.
"By that time they was all on 'emfightin' mad, on'y Oliver, an' he kept laughin' at 'em to make 'em madder. An' bein' 's there wa'n't nothin' left to play fo' on'y the plantation, what hadn't been divided yet, owin' to Oliver not bein' of age, they played fo' their share in th' estate, each takin' a stack fo' his share.

"An' th' eend o' that game was 't Oliver druy them godless brothers o' his'n outen

An in each of the data game was tonyer druv them godless brothers o' his'n outen the house, him bein' the sole owner o' the hull thing when the game broke up.
"Shows how a man c'n al'ays get square sometime whether it's a dime or a lickin', if he lays fo' his chanst an' puts his faith in Providence. Mo' p'tic'lar if he's got a good workin' knowledge o' draw poker."

### HEDGEHOGS AS HUNTERS. They Kill Rabbits and Rob the Nests of Ground Birds.

From the Scotsman. When the rabbits in a burrow in my locality have come out to feed in the evening lately they have shown a nervousness and uneasiness quite unusual among that peace-ful colony, and a continuance of this unrest raised my curiosity. The rabbits' attitude did not suggest that their alarm was caused by a weasel in their vicinity, and failing all in which it reached the smoker. else, I suspected the presence of some First, when the bars were poacher's lying up ferret

Ultimately I discovered that a hedgehog was the cause of the trouble. I first observed it as a small speck in the dim light moving a good distance away, and as it approached saw that it was coming in a straight line for the burrow. Without hesitation it entered one of the holes, and then several rabbits emerged, looking frightened and But after close contact with bilge and bewildered, while not long after I heard brine, the odor of sea water and steamship mufiled rabbit scream which told me hat "prickles" had drawn blood. The ound came from what was apparently a shallow cul-de-sac, and, marking the spot, digging, I came across what had evidently at home.

Efforts made by American importers Efforts made by American importers baye not

One has only to keep hedgehogs in cap-One has only to keep hedgehogs in cap-tivity to know how fond they are of flesh been successful for reasons which will be food and eggs, and there is no doubt that understood by any cigar leaf handler they take a fairly heavy toll from the nests of ground building birds. I have had tame chickens killed by hedgehogs, and one evening last summer a hedgehog caught a frog on my garden path and killed it. The faith in hedgehogs hitherto entertained by a friend who was with me went out like a snuffed candle.

Frogs. I am inclined to think, are rather a trong the summer of the main and particularly by those conversant with the very peculiarly sensitive charteners in the very peculiarly sensitive charteners is highly edorous and is naturally of a sweet, smooth taste, but when subject to resweating it develops acidity, thus making the product unpalatable.

Now those who have the welfare of the Manila cigar industry at heart are figuring upon the possibility of protecting cigar.

a snuffed candle.
Frogs. I am inclined to think, are rather a friend of mine introduced some into a marshy pond on his place, he had numbers of them killed by hedgehogs, and immediately the hedgehogs were destroyed the frog murders ceased. Leverets, too, seem to be as great a dainty to the hedge-hog palate as the hare is to the fox's.

Crowds of Visitors Make Them Abandon

Their First Bungalow. Last year a description of a remarkable little bungalow, built by a young Chicago chemist at Evanston, was published in Popular Meckanics under the title "A House of Many Wonders." The bungalow cost \$1,600 and was only twenty-five feet square, but it contained such marvels of ingenious arrangement that its occupants thought it ideal.

These occupants, young Mr. Adam Int-Hout and his wife, were delighted with the place until the public read about it. Then all Chicago seemed determined to make a pilgrimage of inspection out their way. One Sunday fifty uninvited callers came and examined the house inside and out. This was too much for the Int-Houts After that they shut up the place every

Sunday for the next two months and fled for the day. But at the end of that time the stream of callers was still unchecked. In despair they sold the house and built again at another suburb, Wilmette. The new bungalow, which cost \$1,000 more than the first one and is 26 feet square It has a living porch 8 by 10 feet and a small entrance porch with a seat at the

fo' theirselves, none on 'em bein' more 'n ceiled living room, extending clear across twenty-seven or eight, they done got the front, with casement windows on all wilder 'n wilder. They was some like a three sides. Directly to the right is the passel o' gamecocks afo' that, but a'ter staircase, the balustrade side of which is a book case. In the centre of the front wall are French "They fit about everythin', an' Oliver windows leading to the living porch. Next to the staircase is a little closet for outdoor

> room is the opening of a small hall leading domain, as is the case with many other and the stove space. Next is the grill which hides the stove.

When not in use the dining room table is placed in a corner of the kitchen. It no better. 'Peared like his edication is set for breakfast, lunch or dinner, as the case may be, in the kitchen, then the meal is placed upon it, the swinging door a branch office could be established for is hooked back, the revolving wall swung the details of business in the second lowin' a deck o' cyards in the house, an' around, the table being pushed along institution. There might be a common characteristics of a dining room.

On one side of the revolving wall is a china cabinet, which is in the living room when the latter is converted into a dining room, and in the kitchen when the living room again assumes its naural rôle. Other features of the kitchen are the stationary porcelain laundry tub, the wooden top of which forms the drip board of the sink, and the kitchen cabinet, located in

sink, and the kitchen cabinet, located in the back wall.

The lower part consists of drawers and swinging door receptacles, and the upper of shelves, a feature of which is the glassing in of both front and back. Were the kitchen cabinet of the customary type and built into the back wall the kitchen would only receive natural light from one side, but the glass at the back of the upper part of the cabinet is really of the upper part of the cabinet is really a set of windows.

The articles placed upon the shelves do not shut off the light to any serious

do not shut off the light to any serious extent, and the inner glass, in the form of swinging doors, not only lets the light through and keeps out the dust but also keeps out most of the heat from the kitchen, thus providing a place not too cold or too warm for the keeping of milk and other perishable foods during the winter months.

The heating apparatus is in the kitchen behind its grill. It is a hot air furnace

behind its grill. It is a hot air furnace of the type used for heating houses of medium size, but it is used as a stove, there being no piping of any kind. Its cost was slightly less than for an ordinary coal stove covered with nickel.

The kitchen is 8 feet by 11 feet, the bathroom 72 feet by 5 feet and the

some o' the reel principles o' the game, p'tic'lar them 't relates to the deal, I knowed I c'd everlastin'ly swat 'em blind an' crooked if I c'd on'y get 'em to set in to a game.'

"Well, stands to reason Providence wa'n't goin' to play it low down on Oliver Ometaffer in the waye,' nor gain', have a contained the stove is a passage by means of which it is possible to pass from kitchen to bedroom and to the bathroom without entering the living room.

The bedroom has a clothes closet and of downers, the longest of which

wa'n't goin' to play it low down on Oliver Omstetter in the way o' not givin' him no chanst o' usin' his talents legitimate a'ter he done got 'em. 'Pears he never let on to none on 'em at home what he'd done been learnin' the game, but he got talkin' 'bout poker, some careless like, an' p'tended what he didn't think it was any kind o' game fo' grownups.

"So his brothers give him a dare, and he set in with 'em playin' fo' chicken feed, first off, an' havin' the most 'mazin' luck. Leastways, that was what they

garments in the summer.

The floor of the living room is of oak, highly waxed, and the wall covering is of a warm yellow brown burlap. Both the ground floor and upstairs bedrooms are of rough plaster, tinted with burnt orange. of rough plaster, tinted with burnt orange The upstairs bedroom is 13½ feet square with a glassed in sleeping porch at the back and an open sleeping porch at the front. The sleeping porches, both 9 feet by 6 feet, are entered by means of French

windows.

The upstairs bedrooms also have a spa-The upstairs bedrooms also have a spa-cious clothes closet and set of drawers, as well as the niche for sewing machine and window seat. The house rests upon a concrete foundation and there is no basement. The electric light fixtures basement. The electric light fixtures in the living room were designed especially by Mr. Int-Hout to fit the house. The amount of coal required to heat the house during the last winter was a little less than five tons.

#### TO BRING MANILA CIGARS. Philippine Exporters Want a Humidor Ship for Their Goods.

There seems to have been a perfectly sincere though very misinformed impression among the people in Manile. says the United States Tobacco Journal that the entire cigar trade in the United States was trying to knock the Manila product. Better informed people in the manufacturing end here are beginning to see that the only thing which knocked the Manila cigar in the United States was the cigar itself, or rather the condition First, when the bars were let down

and the initial shipments were unloaded at New York and San Francisco, these consisted largely of old stocks which had been gathered from the unsold discards of practically every factory not inviting smokes even when put aboard the big ocean freighters. But after close contact with bilge and

damp, after being held for some time in bond, pending the application of the free entry clauses of the Payne act, they I took a spade next day and dug into the came on sale in such a state that no Mahole. There I found the remains of a muti-lated half grown rabbit, and, continuing forming a part of the cigars so popular

I am inclined to think, are rather a upon the possibility of protecting cigar outeh in hedgehog menu, as when a cases en route. And here comes the great a suggestion. It is on the cards that an pond on his place, he had numbers attempt will be made to induce the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to place on the Manila route a humidor ship which will bring over cigars in good condition. If the plan is feasible is may prove a big boost to the Manila cigar.

OVERGROWN COLLEGES.

President of Vassar Offers a Solution of the Problem.

President James M. Taylor of Vassar College offers a solution of what he calls be a fair sphere for the interchatthe the problem of the larger college." That teachers between the two portions there is such a problem the president college.

Suppose that we plan for 500 at the beginning. Five firepro overgrowing-universities realizes. They are feeling it in the difficulty of handling the thousands of students already registered and in the increasing flood of others

who want to come.

"My suggstion," writes President Taylor in the Educational Review, "is in brief to establish a second division of the old college under the same business management, the same president, but with a distinct equipment, a distinct social organization, and a distinct faculty. Every social problem would be more easi'y inet. The watchful care to which youth has a right would be more easily exercised, socially, morally and intellectually. The intellectual life would be quickened.

"To the faculty themselves and I am thinking now of our colleges in distinction from the university-this second faculty. related and yet independent, would be a source of the greatest stimulation through intellectual rivalries and intellectual companionships. To the students there would be the common interest of a great name, the one alma mater, and the varied interest of a differentiated social life, of intellectual rivalries, a separate organization and a common relationship.

"At Vassar for the last six years the trustees have limited the number of students to 1,000, and taking that college as an example of what might be done a second college of 1,000, or possibly of wraps. In the back wall of the living 500, might be planned for. On its ample institutions, there is room for the necessary buildings. There would be separate residence halls, academic buildings, chapel and working library-the university

brary being held in common. "The business organization for both institutions would be a unit. One administrative building might be provided.

works, fire apparatus and a sewage disposal would certainly manded. It is apparent to any istrator that there would be a ve saving in all the business orga-of this double institution. There

at the beginning. Five firepredences ought to be comfortably \$175,000 each; a chapel, according to size and plainness—and here well to build with a view to the dation of 1,000, even if we she one college of 500—should cost fr 000 to \$150,000; a branch librar for the general use of such an ir could be built for \$175,000; the gy would have to meet every near the college and should have a upon it not less than \$50,000; etc. dences for professors and an a house might be built for \$130,000, heat and light plant, or the add a plant already established to proper changes, be put in for fro 000 to \$250,000.

"The lazd, it is assumed will owned. Where that is in questi some of our colleges, the cost w too largely to permit of an estimate \$ the water supply, and for the eage disposal, land, &c., \$5,600, w large estimate, we should have vide still for an endowment of \$100,000, would found for \$100,000,000, would found \$100,000,00 In short, \$3,000,000 would found which could in no sense be regare experiment, which would have it all the experience, knowledge look of an old and established ins and which would not have to undergo the trials of experimental years."

First Chair of Psychology From the Old Penn Weekly Review.

The modern science of psychology was brought to this country by G. Stanley Hall, who established a laboratory of psychology at Johns Hopkins University as early as 1883, a laboratory which subsequently went out of existence when Dr. Hall became president of Clark Univer-

The laboratory of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania began with the appointment of a lecturer in psychophysics November 2, 1886, and is thus physics November 2, 1886, and is thus the oldest now in existence at an American institution of learning. The organization of laboratory work was completed and the equipment of the laboratory began during the following academic year. On January 1, 1899, a professor of psy-chology was appointed in charge of the plant for power and heat and light if it could be demonstrated on fair examination, as is quite certain, that that would be a true economy. A common water institution of the world.

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS



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